KUVAYEV, V.B.

Data on determining Transbaikalia as a botanical and geographical unit and its zoning. Trudy Vost.-Sib.biol.inst.SO AN SSSR no.1:14-32 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Transbaikalia—Phytogeography)

KONOVALOV, M.N.; KUVAYEV, V.B.; TRUTNEVA, Z.A.

New data in the medical use of Paeonia anomala. Med.prom. 16 no.5:57-59 My '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticheskikh rasteniy.
(PEONIES—THERAPEUTIC USE)

KUVAYEV, V.B.

Polygonal steppes of the Amga River, their soils, vegetation and origin. Biul.MOIP.Otd.biol. 67 no.3:146 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Amga Valley--Steppes)

KUVAYEV, V.B.

Geobotanical characteristics of the Polar Urals. Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR. no.28:39-43 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Ural Mountains--Phytogeography)

NIKONOV, G.K.; VELEMEY, R.K.; KUVAYEV, V.B.

Lactones from angelique fruits (Archangelica tscimganica).
Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.8:2744-2746 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticheskikh rasteniy (VILAR).

NIKONOV, G.K.; KUVAYEV, V.B.

Lactones of Peucedanum moroltavicum Korov. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:1020-1024 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticheskikh rasteniy.

KUVAYEV, V.B.

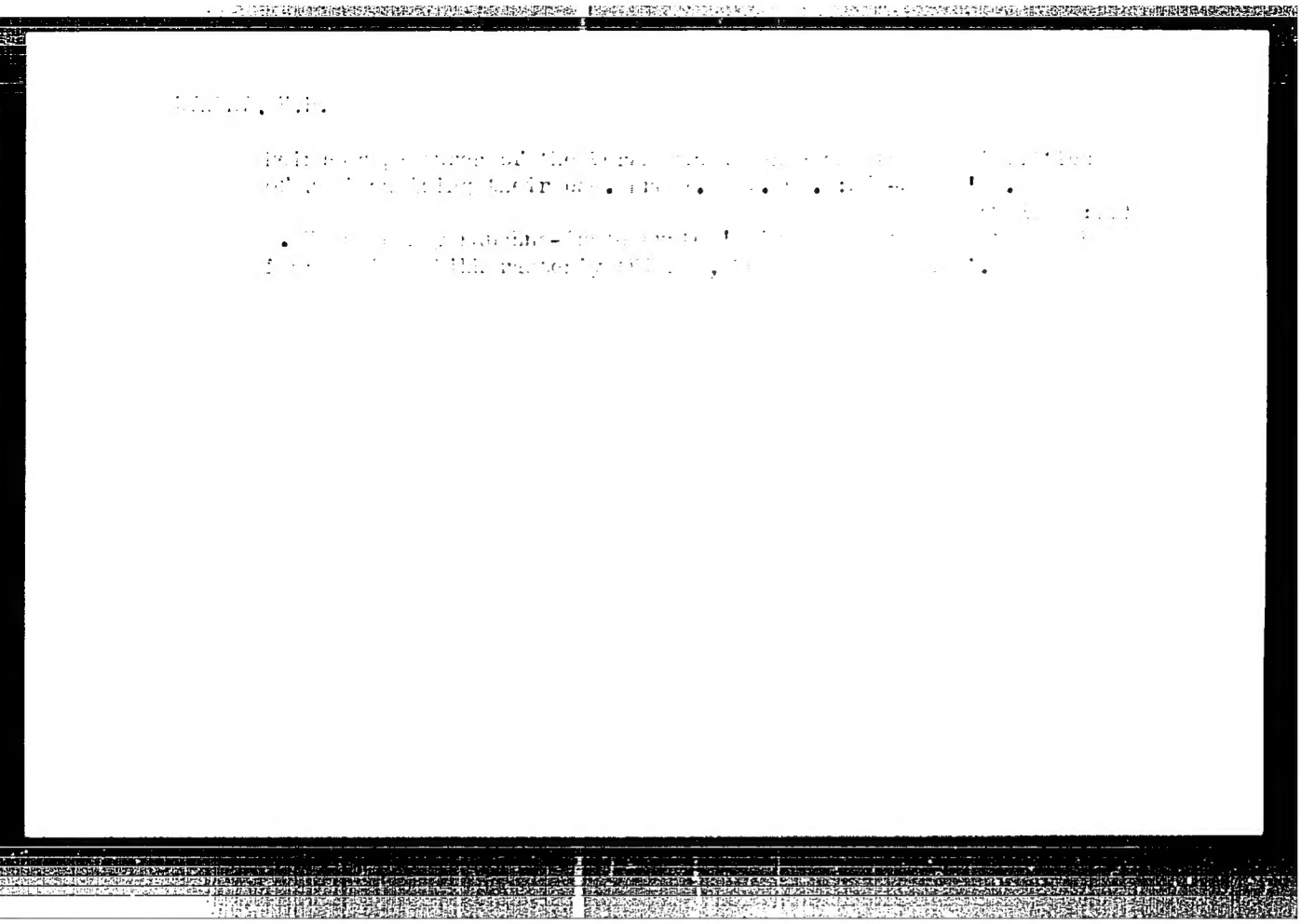
Phytogeographical profile across the left-shore area of the Amur River and southern Yakutia. Bot. zhur. 49 no.4:511-522 Ap'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticheskikh rasteniy (VIIAR), Moskovskaya oblast'.

KUVAYEV, V.B.; VLASOV, M.I.; GUBANOV, I.A.

Larkspur Delphinium confusum M. Pop., a new medicinal plant. Bot. zhur. 49 no.7:997-1002 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

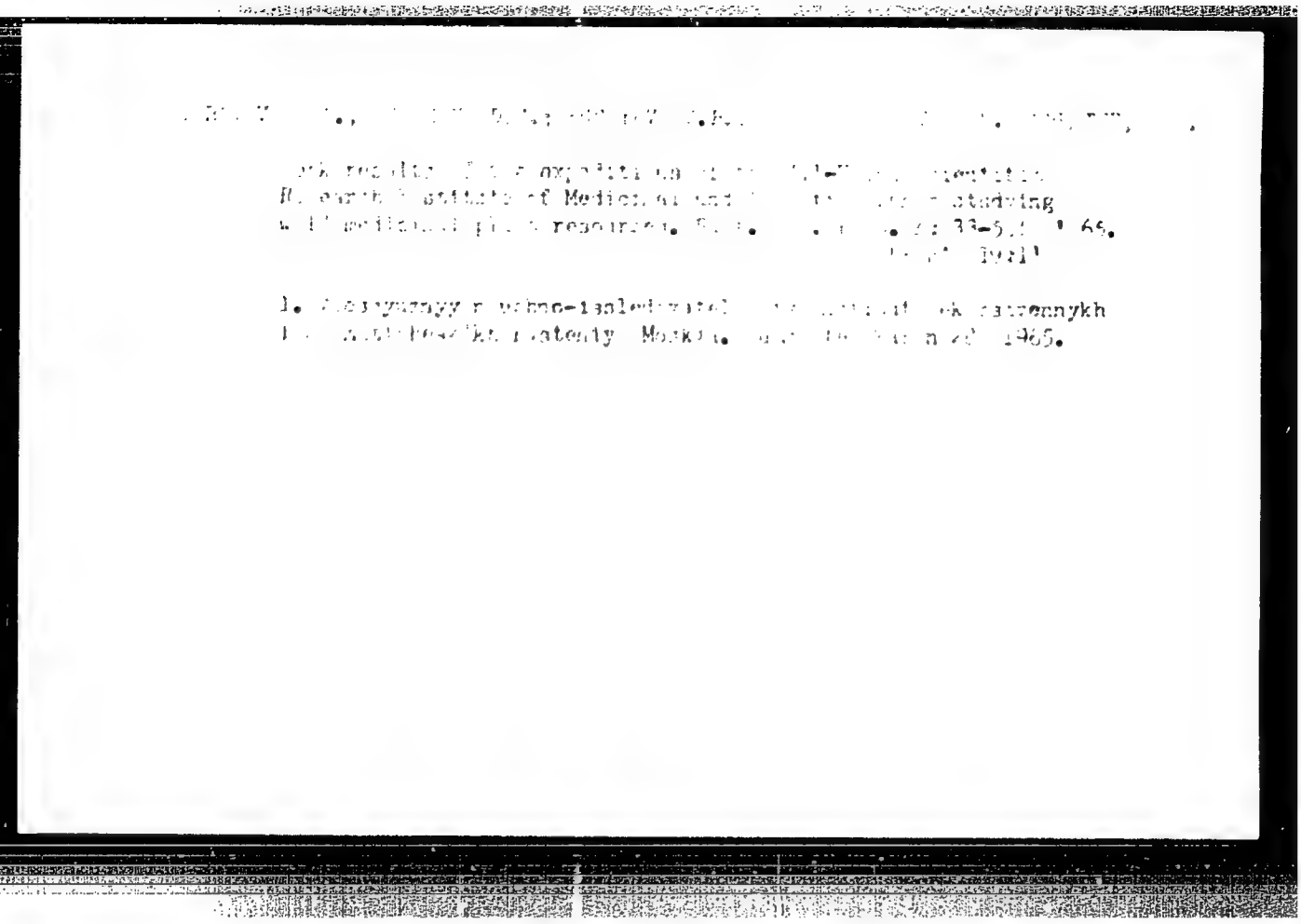
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticheskikh rasteniy, Moskovskaya oblast'.



KOVALEV, V.B.

Concepts of holorange and coeorange as exemplified by some medicinal plants. Bot. zhur. 50 no.8:1121-1126 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticheskikh rasteniy, p/o VILAR Moskovskoy oblasti.



L 15575-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO
ACC NR: AP5023176 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0319/65/050/008/1121/1126

AUTHOR: Kuvayev, V. B.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants P/o VILAR, Moscow Oblast (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, lekarstvennykh i aromaticheskikh rasteniy No VILAR, Moskovskiy Oblast)

TITLE: The concepts Holo- and Coenoareas as exemplified by certain medicinal plants

SOURCE: Botanicheskiy zhurnal, v. 50, no. 8, 1965, 1121-1126

TOPIC TAGS: medicine, pharmacology, botany, drug, forestry, plant ecology

ABSTRACT: The holoarea of a given herb, tree, or plant is broadly defined as the area within whose borders a species (in any quantity whatsoever) is found. Holoarea boundaries are determined by such general factors as climate, growing season, history of the species, history of the area, etc. The coenoarea is defined as that part of the holoarea in which the given species is most abundant. Coenoarea boundaries are influenced by rock formations, soil conditions, macrorelief, etc. The concepts are illustrated on the basis of the following plants: 1) Larkspur (*Delphi-*

Card 1/2 UDC: 581.527.5 : 633.88

2

nium confusum M. Pop.) (contains the alkaloid condelphin with curare-like action). Its holoarea includes large parts of Tien Shan. The coenoarea is in the Kirgiz mountain range (between Karabalty and Frunze) and the upper Talass River; 2) Hog's fennel (*Peucedanum morisonii Bess*) (source of furocoumarin, peucedanin, used for cancer and vitiligo). Its holoarea consists of large portions of the western Siberian steppes and forest steppes. The coenoarea is in the northern part of the holoarea; 3) Siberian fir (*Abies sibirica Ledeb.*). The coenoarea lies southward of the holoarea, including regions where this fir is dominant (mostly in the mountain ranges of Altai, Kuznetsk, Alatau, Sayan), and co-dominant (together with spruce) from the Urals to the eastern Baikal elevations. The holoarea is much larger (from the eastern European USSR throughout Siberia), including vast regions where fir is either mixed with other trees or growing in the form of a spreading shrub. The author considers precise knowledge of the coenoarea more important for scientific and practical purposes than determination of the holoarea. Maps of the holoareas and coenoareas are presented for these three species. The need for more extensive mapping of the coenoareas of medicinal plants is emphasized. Orig. art. has: 3 maps.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 07Sep64/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 mc

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], V. YA., [illegible]

Steam Boilers

Deformation of a Inclinated air [illegible] at [illegible] and [illegible] pressure.
Elek. sta. 23 no. 4 (1952)
[illegible]. Tekhn. Bank

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952, Uncl.

1. KUVAYEV, Yu.F.; MARSHAK, Yu.L.

2. USSR (600)

4. Furnaces

7. Equipment for combustion chambers, operating at a slight excess above atmospheric pressure, by Yu.F. Kuvayev, Yu.L. Marshak, Elektrichestvo, No. 10, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

KUVAYEV, Yu.F., inzhener; MARSHAK, Yu.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Experience in the manufacture of fin tube walls. Elek.sta. 24 no.7:44-46 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7) (Furnaces)

SOV/[illegible]-11-3/21

AUTHOR: Kuvayev, Yu.F., Engineer

TITLE: The Aerodynamics of the VTI Vertical Combustion Chamber With a High Degree of Recovery (Aerodinamika vertikal'nogo predtopka VTI s vysokim shlakoulavlivaniyem)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika 1958, Nr 11, pp 25-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigations, the results of which are given in this article, were carried out on cold models and on the combustion chamber of the boiler in the Zakamskaya Heat and Electric Power Station whilst burning Kizel[illegible] coal. The experimental installation in which burners of various designs were installed, was a 1:5 scale model of the combustion chamber. The air velocity and pressure fields in the model and in the cold combustion chambers were determined with calibrated probes; other probes were used in the operating combustion chamber. The axial and tangential velocity fields measured on the model and the combustion chamber are charted in Figs.1 - 4. Temperature measurements made in the combustion chamber by means of a tungsten molybdenum thermocouple are also given in Fig.2c. Radial gas

Card 1/5

The Aerodynamics of the VTI Vertical Combustion Chamber With a High Degree of Recovery

velocities in the chamber were quite low except with relatively small diameter burners near the region where the flow expands. The aerodynamics of the cold chamber can differ considerably from the aerodynamics of the model and of the operating combustion chamber. Thus the results obtained on cold models cannot be applied to operating chambers without appropriate conversion. The structure of gas flow and axial circulation in the chamber is then considered. A discussion is given of the boundaries between forward and reverse flow in the chamber. The effects of swirler design on the gas distribution in the chamber is next discussed. Variations in the reverse flow with different swirlers are illustrated graphically in Fig.5. The effects of swirler blade slope on the reverse flow are discussed and illustrated graphically in Fig.6. The process of mixing of the primary and secondary-air flows is governed by the intensity of gas circulation in the

The Aerodynamics of the VTI Vertical Combustion Chamber With a High Degree of Recovery

chamber and by the relative location of the primary and secondary-air ducts. The variation in relative excess temperature during mixing of the moderately heated primary air and the cooler secondary air is illustrated graphically in Fig.7. Tangential velocity of flow is then considered. The tangential velocity field depends on chamber and burner design and is affected to some extent by the length of the chamber. The influence of these various factors is discussed and the formulae used to determine the mean tangential velocities are given. Finally the static gas pressure in the chamber is considered and its pressure field in the chamber given in Fig.10. It is concluded that to ensure stable combustion of fuel with low volatiles content complete separation of the flows of fuel/air mixture and secondary air is essential. The influence of some aspects of burner design on this feature is discussed. When burning fuels of high volatiles content, separation of the fuel/air and

The Aerodynamics of the VTI Vertical Combustion Chamber With a High Degree of Recovery

secondary-air flow is undesirable since it may impair fuel combustion by retarding the mixing of secondary and primary air. Since all the characteristics of axial motion of gas in a cold model are different from those in an operating furnace, the model tests can give only a qualitative evaluation of conditions in the latter. The mean level of relative tangential velocities is approximately the same in an operating furnace as in a cold one but the velocity level is higher in a model because it has smoother walls. For a given inlet air velocity in the combustion chamber, tangential delivery of secondary air can give somewhat higher tangential gas velocities in the region near the combustion chamber walls than does delivery of the air through a bladed burner. However, in this latter case, the tangential velocities are more uniform across the radius of the combustion chamber, which should improve slag

SOV/[illegible]-11-5/21

The Aerodynamics of the VTI Vertical Combustion Chamber With a High Degree of Recovery

removal. The centrifugal gas pressure at the wall of an operating combustion chamber is lower than in the model because of the lower density of the gas and is of appreciable magnitude only near the tangential nozzle. There are [illegible] and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union Thermo-technical Institute)

Card 5/5

10(3, 4) SOV/170-59-4-4/20

AUTHOR: Kuvayev, Yu.F.

TITLE: On the Dispersion of Turbulent Flows in Liquids and Gases (O rasprostranenii turbulentnykh struy zhidkostey i gazov)

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 4, pp 21-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One can obtain rather simple and general expressions for the maximum axial velocity of a turbulent flow, its discharge, energy, etc, by considering the flow as a turbulent layer of finite thickness and definite area of cross section. The author analyzes various cases of dispersion of turbulent flows of liquids and gases including isobaric and isothermal flows and establishes some formulae for the relative density of the flow along the axial line. In engineering one employs fan-shaped flows which are produced either by means of stream dissectors or by using the effect of ultradiffusors. In the latter case, according to D.N. Lyakhovskiy's experiments with ultradiffusors [Ref 4], the expansion angle of an uncurled flow depends upon their structural properties, varying within the range from 8 to 12°. The same experiments show that the whirling of the flow in the nozzle leads to some increase of the expansion angle. The

Card 1/2

On the Dispersion of Turbulent Flows in Liquids and Gases

author then applies the relationships found to vortices and to flows propagated in a limited space by taking into account the change of momentum in the flow.
There are 2 graphs, 1 schematic diagram and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskogo (All-Union Thermal Power Engineering Institute imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy), Moscow

KUVAYEV, Yu.V.

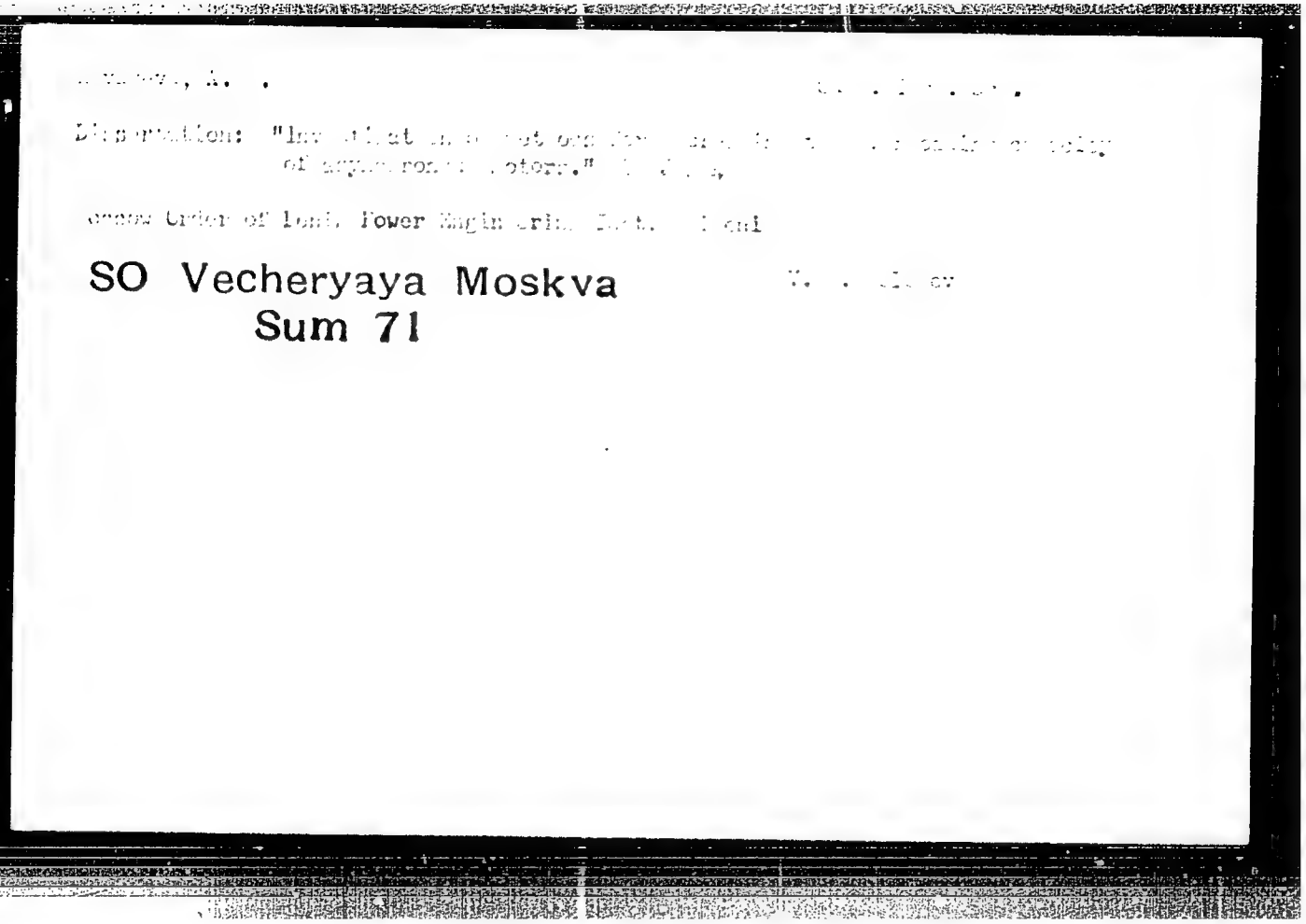
Propagation of turbulent flow in liquids and gases [with summary in English]. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no.4:21-27 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

1.Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut im. F.E. Dzerzhinskogo, g.Moskva.
(Fluid dynamics) (Turbulence)

YERSHOV, I.Ya., dotsent; KUVAYEVA, A.M., inzh.

Effect of the degree of underheating on the heat emission coefficient in boiling. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 5 no.11: 84-87 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy teplotekhniki i elektrotekhniki.
(Heat—Transmission)



SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

KUVAYEVA, A. P.

USSR/Electricity - Induction Motors Sep 52
Speed Control

"The Effect of Active Resistance in the Stator Circuit on the Characteristics of an Induction Machine Operating as a Generator," A. P. Kuvayeva, Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Power Engr Inst imeni Molotov

"Elektrichestvo" No 9, pp 53-57

Shows that an induction motor operates with considerable gain of the magnetic circuit within a certain zone of slip values under

232T55

generator conditions. This gain can be increased by introducing an addnl resistance into the stator circuit. Gives formulas which permit one to calc the emf curve and mech characteristic of a machine operating as a generator for a given value of addnl resistance. Submitted 15 Sep 51.

232T55

KUVAYEVA, ANTONINA PETROVA.

Sbornik zadach po osnovam elektroprivoda (Handbook of problems on the fundamentals of the electric drive, by) A. P. Kuvayeva i D. N. Lipa ov.

Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1955.

170 p. diagrs.

GOLOVAN, Andrey Trifonovich; KUVAYEVA, A.P., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Principles of electric driving] Osnovy elektroprivoda. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 343 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Electric driving)

KUVAYEVA, Antonina Petrovna, dots.; GOLOVAN, A.T., prof., red.

[Collection of course work calculation problems for a course on the principles of electric drives] Sbornik zadanii na kursovye raschetnye raboty po kursu osnovy elektroprivoda. Red. A.T.Golovan. Moskva, Mosk. energ. in-t, 1961. 122 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Electric driving)

ALEKSEYEVA, G.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; [illegible], L.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; BALUYEV, V.K., inzh.; BANDAS, A.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; VENIKOV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; YEZHKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANISIMOVA, N.D., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GANTMAN, Z.A., kand. khim. nauk; GLAZUNOV, A.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOGUA, L.K., inzh.; GREBENNICHENKO, V.T., inzh.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G., prof.; GORFINKEL', Ya.M., inzh.; ZVEZDIN, A.L., inzh.; KAZANOVICH, G.Ya., inzh.; KNYAZEVSKIY, B.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSAREV, G.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; MESSERMAN, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., KOKHAN, N.D., inzh.; KUVAYEVA, A.P., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOLOV, M.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LASHKOV, F.F., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAZEBNIK, A.I., inzh.; YUDIN, F.I., inzh.; LIVSHITS, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; METEL'TSIN, P.G., inzh.; NEKRASOVA, N.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, OL'SHANSKIY, N.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, POLEVAYA, I.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLEVOY, V.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased]; RAZEVIG, D.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; RAKOVICH, I.I., inzh.; SOLDATKINA, L.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; TREMBACH, V.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, A.A., prof., kand. tekhn. nauk; FINGER, L.M., inzh.; CHILIKIN, M.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, glav. red., ANTIK, I.V., inzh., red. GOLOVAN,A.T., prof., red.; PETROV, G.N., prof., red.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M., prof., red.

(Continued on next card)

ALEKSEYEVA, G.Ye.--- (continued). Card 2

[Electrical engineering manual] Elektrotekhnicheskii spravochnik. Pod obshchei red. A.T. Golovana i dr. Moskva, Energiia. Vol.2. 1964. 758 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moscow. Energeticheskiy institut. 2. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (for Golovan, Grudinskiy, Petrov, Fedoseyev, Chilikin, Venikov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Petrov).

ZIN.N., Ye.N., dots.; [illegible], red.

[Electric drive with [illegible]] Elektroprivod s upravliaemymi [illegible]. Moskva, Mosk. [illegible]. [illegible].

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ 1953. Unclassified.

KUVAYEVA, G.M.; SULAKVELIDZE, G.K.

Water vapor migration and recrystallization process in the snow cover layer. Inform.sbor. o rab. Geog. fak. Mosk. gos. un. po Mezhdunar. geofiz. godu no.2:184-200 '58. (MIRA 15:10)
(Elbrus, Mount--Snow)

KUVAYEVA, G.M.

Migration of water vapor and structural changes of snow. Trudy Tbil.NIGMI no.9:58-63 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. El'brusskaya ekspeditsiya Instituta prikladnoy geofiziki AN SSSR.

(Elbrus region—Snow)

KUVAYEVA, G.M.

Results of studying the mechanism and speed of the conversion of snow structure. Trudy TakNIGMI no.18:119-126 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

KUVAYEVA, I. B., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Effect of Different Qualities of Food upon Secretion of Juice and Certain Chemical Processes in the Large Intestine." Mos, 1957. 13 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, 48-57, 105)

KUVAYEVA, I.B. (Moskva)

Effects of different quality food on chemical and biological processes in the large intestine. Vop.pit. 16 no.2:27-34 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii piatchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K. Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(INTESTINE, LARGE, physiol.
eff. of food of various qualities on biol. & chem. processes in dogs (Rus))
(DIETS, exper.
eff. of food of various qualities on biol. & chem. processes in large intestine in dogs (Rus))

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology. T
Digestion. The Intestines.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2?, 195?. 106562

Author . Kuvayeva, I. B.
Institut. : -
Title : Certain Chemical Processes in the Large Intestines and Their Modifications Caused by Qualitatively Varied Foods Inhibiting Normal Micro*
Orig Pub. : Vopr. pitaniya, 1957, 16, No 3, 31-37

Abstract : Normal intestinal microflora was suppressed in 4 dogs kept on a milk and grain or on a meat diet. In addition, the dogs were given subcutaneous injections and 8 g of chloramizole (I) and antibiotics (II; 3,000,000 units of penicillin and 3,000,000 units of streptomycin) were admixed to their food 4 times daily for a period of 6 days. After I and II were introduced to the animals, the microbic content diminished in their feces (by 1,000 times in the case of the

Card: 1/4

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology. T
Digestion. The Intestines.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-biol., No 23, 1958, 106562

Author :
Institut. :
Title : :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : (cont) milk and grain diet and by 10,000 when a meat diet was employed). Intestinal rods and lactic bacteria were completely absent and the amount of yeasts became increased. As a milk and grain diet was used, large numbers of yeast-like Candila fungi appeared. The feces contained increased amounts of NH_3, of organic acids, of enterokinase and of phosphatase; their saccharase content was decreased. A high fecal pH became

Card: 2/4

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology. T
Digestion. The Intestines.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 106562

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : (cont) lower with a milk and grain diet, while a low pH rose with a meat diet and became almost equal for both diets. After I and II were discontinued, the restoration of a normal microbic content was observed to occur in the feces on the 5th-10th day in a milk and grain diet and on the 1st-5th day in a meat diet. As a result, fecal pH and ferment contents, as well as NH_3 and organic acids returned to norm. Intestinal

Card: 3/4

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology. T
Digestion. The Intestines.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 106562

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract :
(cont) microflora participates in destroying enterokinase and phosphatase and produces some of the saccharase which is discharged with feces. -- V. A. Shaternikov

Card: 4/4

KUVAYEVA, I.B.

Fermentative composition and some properties of the juice of the large intestine. Fiziol.zhur. 43 no.4:336-343 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii pishchevareniya instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(INTESTINE, LARGE,
juice, enzyme content & properties (Rus))
(ENZYMES, determination,
in juice of large intestine (Rus))

GADZHIYEVA, Z.M.; KUVAYEVA, I.B.

Characteristics of secretion obtained from various segments of the dog intestine. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 46 no.12:81-86 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz laboratorii patologicheskoy morfologii (zav. - prof. M.I. Razumov) i laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K. Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR O.P. Molchanova) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.

(INTESTINES, physiology
juice, enzymatic content of secretions from various segments in dogs. (Rus))
(ENZYMES, determination,
in intestinal secretions isolated from various segments in dogs (Rus))

KONOVALOVA, O.A.; KUBAYEVA, I.B.

Influence of pectin on some biochemical processes in the large intestine. Vop.pit. 19 no.1:49-54 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz otdela pishchevoy tekhnologii (zav. - kand.tekhn.nauk S.M. Bessonov) i iz laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K. Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(INTESTINES pharmacol.)
(PECTIN pharmacol.)

KAYNOVA, A.S.; KUVAYEVA, I.B.

Phospholipids in intestinal secretions in dogs. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.3:60-63 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii AMN SSSR (zav. - prof. N.N.Demin) i laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K.Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR S.Ye.Severinym.

(INTESTINES—SECRETIONS) (METABOLISM)

KUVAYEVA, I.B.

Effect of a diet with a low content of essential fatty acids and vitamin B_6 on the secretion of phospholipids and enzymes in the intestine. Vop.pit 21 no.4:30-35 Jl-Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K.Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(ACIDS, FATTY) (PYRIDOXINE)
(PHOSPHATIDES) (DIGESTIVE ENZYMES)

KUVAYEVA, I. B.

"Some biochemical processes in the large intestine and the activity of the normal intestinal flora in different nutrition."

REPORT submitted for Symp on Microecology, Berlin & Potsdam, E. Germany, 27-30 Sep 64.

Lab fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniya Inst. pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva

KUVAYEVA, I.B.; KHAZANOVA, V.V.

Effect of varied quantity and quality of fat in the diet on some physiological processes and normal microflora composition in the large intestine of dogs. Vop. pit. 22 no.2: 49-55 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K. Shlygin) i laboratorii mikrobiologii (zav. - kand. biolog. nauk Yu.I. Rubinshteyn) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BURAGOVSKAYA, V.N.; KUVAYEVA, I.B.

All-Union Conference of the physiology and pathology of the Intestines. Vop. pit. 22 no.6:79-84 N-D '63.

(MIRA 17:7)

[illegible], Vasiliy Semenovich; [illegible], I.A., red.; [illegible], L.I., red.

[Nutritional hygiene] Gigiena pitaniia. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 458 p. (MIRA 18:1)

GEYSBERG, V.G.; KUVAYEVA, I.B.; BARSHCHINA, I.V.; [illegible], L.V.; [illegible], L.I.

Effect of various diets on chemical processes and microflora of the large intestine in man. Vop. pit. 24 no.2:47-55 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:9)

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Lymphogranulomatosis of the sternum. Vest. rent. i rad. 28 no.2:64-65 Mr-Ap'63. (MIRA 16-9)

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(STERNUM--DISEASES) (HODGKIN'S DISEASE)

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Case of generalized lymphogranulomatosis effectively treated with novoembichine. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.12:79 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya Respublikanskogo onkologicheskogo dispansera UzSSR (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. L.D.Vasilenko).
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KUVAYEVA, I.K.

Course of lymphogranulomatosis in children. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.10:28-29 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

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Spore-pollen complexes in Lower Cretaceous sediments of southeastern Ciscaucasia. Biul. MOIP Otd. geol. 37 no.6: 137-138 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:8)

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Tables show: activity of purpurogallin ferments in mg on one gm of dry substance with 20-minute exposure, activity of ferments in leucoplasts of sugar beets before and after autolysis in mg of purpurogallin with a recirculation for one gm of dry

35/49T16

USSR/Chemistry - Plastids, Isolated (Contd) Sep 48

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35/49T16

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PA 27/49T17

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Chemistry - Globulin X

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Certain defects in Cori's method of obtaining crystallic phosphorylases stem from an assumption concerning the presence of a special enzyme (FR-enzyme) in the muscle, which causes segmentation of the phosphorylase. By denying this assumption, method is simplified. Since this method is

27/49T17

USSR/Chemistry - Phosphorylases (Contd) Feb 49

similar to that of obtaining globulin X, it is probable that phosphorylase is a component of the latter. Submitted 30 Nov 48.

27/49T17

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Excretion of protein from plastids and its characteristics. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 87 no. 1:113-116 1 Nov 1952. (CLML 23:5)

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KUVAYEVA, Ye.B

USSR

Changes of amino acids and peptides during formation and aging of wine. G. I. Brekke, F. N. Bezinger, M. G. Sirbiladze, and E. B. Kuvaeva. *Biokhim. Vinodeliya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Sbornik* 4, 187-210(1953). The changes of nitrogenous substances were computed during manufg. of Kakhetia wines by 3 different technological methods. Total N (I), amino N (II) (van Slyke), free amino acid N (III) (ninhydrin method), peptide N (IV) (detd. by the difference of III before and after hydrolysis of a wine sample with 20% H_2SO_4), proline N (V) (detd. by the difference between III and II), and individual amino acids (by using a 2-way paper-chromatography technique with water-satd. phenol and a collidine-α-picoline mixt. as the 1st and 2nd solvent, resp.) were detd. in grape musts during alc. fermentation and in wine up to 365 days aging. Fermentation was done with and without the presence of grape seeds and peels. Some of the results (which refer to 3 grape crops grown under different climatic conditions with the resulting sugar concn. of the grapes 16.0 and 21.9%, resp.) represent paper-chromatographic sepns. of amino acids present in the wine before and after its hydrolysis. The amts. of II and III originally present in must (180.7-227.8 and 124.8-232.6 mg./l., resp.) rapidly decrease during the fermentation (12.6-70.2 and 65.8-146.1 mg./l., resp.), reaching these min. after 1-2 or 4-6 days of the fermentation depending on the technological method used. During this time the amts. of sugar decrease to 2.5-3%; of the free amino acids, only proline is present in a detectable amt. after 3-5 days. As the fermentation proceeds, other amino acids are found: γ-aminobutyric acid, alanine, and later on (when an increase of III is taking place), aspartic acid, glutamic acid, proline, valine, and leucine; beside these, addn. spots are present at the places where aspartic acid, glutamic acid, serine, and glycine and lysine are located. After hydrolysis the lysine spot disappears (characteristic for all wine samples analyzed); other spots disappear also, followed usually by a more intense ninhydrin color of the neighboring spots. This indicates the presence of peptides. The amt. of IV decreases during the

(over)

G. I. BERIDZE

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first 4-6 days of the alc. fermentation (from 31.9 to 0 mg./l.) owing to the growth of the wine yeasts; during weak fermentation and progressive loss of the yeast cells the amt. of IV again increases, reaching in some cases the value of 84.5 mg./l. (at the 20th day). To the end of an active fermentation (4th day) wines contain as much as 97.8–121.2 mg. V/l.; however, the amt. of V rapidly decreases on wine aging, and, after 388 days, it can be as low as 3.8–11.3 mg./l. Different wines produced in Georgia to the time of consumption contain I 105.8–374, II 32–96, and III 52.2–112.2 mg./l., resp.

P. Wirzbicki

(2)

Chem Abs v48
1-25-54
Zoology

Metabolic exchange processes in the abdominal fluid of the mulberry silkworm during metamorphosis. N. M. Sisakyan and R. B. Kuvaeva (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 18, 354-62(1953).—Studies were carried out from larval to pupal and to the moth stages. The process of tissue-structure breakdown is assocd. with an increase in the enzymic decompn. of proteins and an increased synthesis of polysaccharides, all of which leads to an augmentation in biochem. compds. in the abdominal fluid. The compn. of amino acids of the abdominal fluid undergoes a complete change. The process of histolysis is characterized by an increase in the amino acids, while the rise of new structures results in qual. changes in the amino acids. A lessening in the structure-forming processes results in a reduction in the enzymes of the abdominal cavity.

B. S. Levine

Kuvaeva, Ye. B.

The determination of enterokinase. E. B. Kuvaeva and S. Ye. Mikhlin (Inst. Nutrition, Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 19, 437–9(1954).—Individual samples of trypsinogen (I) from 20 different animals and a mixt. of I from 70 animals proved to be identical in their activation intensity with that of a I control prepn. It is recommended that the cattle pancreas be used as a source of I employed in enterokinase detn. B. S. Levine

SISAKYAN, N.M.; KUBAYEVA, Ye.B.

Characteristics of protein synthesis in the coelomic fluid of silkworms (Bombyx mori L.) [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.4:686-694 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

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(MOTHS,
Bombyx mori, proteins synthesis in coelomic fluid (Rus))
(PROTEINS, metabolism,
Bombix mori, synthesis in coelomic fluid (Rus))

AUTHOR: SISAKYAN, N.M., KUVAYEVA, Yu.B. 20-4-43/61

TITLE: The Influence Exercised by Energy Donors and Inhibitors upon the Inclusion of C^{14}-Glycine in the Albumen of the Cavity Liquid of the Silkworm.

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 4, pp 873 - 876 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: When investigating the chemism of the processes of metamorphosis the greatest attention is paid to albumin transformation. It was shown that the processes occurring on the occasion of metamorphosis are caused by fermentative processes. Here at first the oxidation reactions are slowed down. This leads to an increase of the reducing processes in the hemolympha. The latter again activates the effectiveness of the proteolytic ferments. Now the authors have demonstrated that the proteolytic activity of the body cavity liquid of a silkworm does not remain constant during the process of metamorphosis. In the stage of decay of the larval organs a distinct proteolysis is observed. At the beginning of histogenesis (formation of the organs of the butterfly) it is relieved by a fall of the proteolytic activity and by a jerky increase of the albumin nitrogen. The latter phenomenon takes place at the expense of the decrease of the non-nitrogen albumin. The authors connect these dislocations in the mutual relation of the single nitrogen forms with the intensified albumin synthesis

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The Influence Exercised by Energy Donors and ~~Xxxxx/xx~~ Inhibitors upon the Inclusion of C^{14} in the Albumen of the Cavity Liquid of the Silkworm.

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during histogenesis. In this connection it was interesting to find out whether the energy donors and inhibitors have an influence on the alignment of the albumin transformation in the body liquid. Moreover it had been ascertained already before that in connection with the synthesis of the peptide linkage a certain amount of energy is spent. Silk and oak moths (Antherea pernyi) were chosen as objects. In addition, cocoons were slightly squashed and the liquid was filtered. It was diluted by phosphate buffer of a pH-value of 5,59 to twice the quantity or by 0,3-saccherose solution in the same buffer. For the purpose of inhibiting, inhibitor solutions were added to the buffered saccherose solution, i.e. sodium azide and NaF were added in order to obtain a final concentration of 0,001 M whereas 2.4-dimitro phenol (DNPh) in order to obtain 0,0005 M. Adenosine triphosphoric acid (ATPh) was added in a quantity of 5 mg per sample; it had been neutralized by 4% KOH. Also the fumaric acid solution was neutralized by KOH before being used. From the processes of albumin synthesis after glycine incorporation the authors judged that the carboxyl was marked by C^{14} and that it had an activity of 450,000 imp/min in each sample. Duration of incubation was 18 hours at 37°. Thymol served as antiseptic. The influence

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The Influence Exercised by Energy Donors and Inhibitors upon the Inclusion of C^{14}-Glycine in the Albumen of the Cavity Liquid of the Silkworm. 20-4-43/61

of enzymes was interrupted by adding 20% trichloro acetic acid (TChE), so that the final concentration was brought up to 9%. The incorporation capacity for glycine C^{14} is low towards the end of the 25 - 30% cocoon period, whereas it amounts 8 times as much in the period of histogenesis (30 - 65% of the cocoon period). Adding Saccherose only causes an increase of incorporation by 47%, whereas in histogenesis it increases by more than 3 times as much. The causes are the following: 1) Saccherose can have a stabilizing effect by preserving those structures which are necessary for the synthesis of albumin; 2) the energy liberated by the oxidation of saccherose can be used for synthesis processes. The influence of ATPh is especially strong on the reaction environments, probably because of the lack of energy necessary for the synthesis of oxidation systems at that moment. The results on the inhibition of the glycine C^{14} incorporation into the body cavity proteins give evidence of a connection existing between the oxidizing phosphorylation and the synthesis of albumin. An entirely different impression is obtained when adding NaF. In the stage of hystolysis it has an inhibiting effect, whereas in the histogenesis no delay becomes noticeable. On the contrary, it

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The Influence Exercised by Energy Donors and [redacted]
Inhibitors upon the Inclusion of C^{14}-Glycine in the Albumen of the Cavity Liquid of the Silkworm.

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can promote the activation of the synthesis of albumin. (4 schedules, 3 citations from Slav publications)

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Biochemistry "A.N.BAKH" of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

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[Lubricating materials and lubricants of roadbuilding machinery] Smazochnye materialy i smazka doroshnostroitel'nykh mashin. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo avtotransp. lit-ry, 1956. 62 p. (MLRA 9:10)
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ACCESSION NR: AP5011370 UR/0256/65/000/001/0069/0070

AUTHORS: Nikonov, N. V. (Lieutenant Colonel); Kuvelas, O. G. (Engineer, Major)

TITLE: Photocontrol and flight safety

SOURCE: Vestnik protivovozdushnoy oborony, no. 1, 1965, 69-70

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft control, photographic analysis, photographic equipment, photographic instrument, flight control system/ S 13 camera

ABSTRACT: During a letdown many pilots make errors by not considering crosswinds or by deviating from proper letdown procedure. To detect the nature of such errors, a modified S-13 automatic repeating camera has been employed for the past two years. Officer Babich and M/Sgt Shaposhnikov modified it as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 on the Enclosure. This modification allows the camera to photograph the gages and indicators in the control tower. When an aircraft is within range, an operator switches the camera mechanism into the photographing position. When the aircraft has landed, the switch is placed in rewind position (preparing the camera for future work) and then in the off position. The pictures must have a date, the pilot's number, the name of the operator, etc., so that they may be properly filed. While photographing the instruments, an aperture of the camera is set to "cloudy," which provides the

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ASSOCIATION: none

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ENCLOSURE: 01

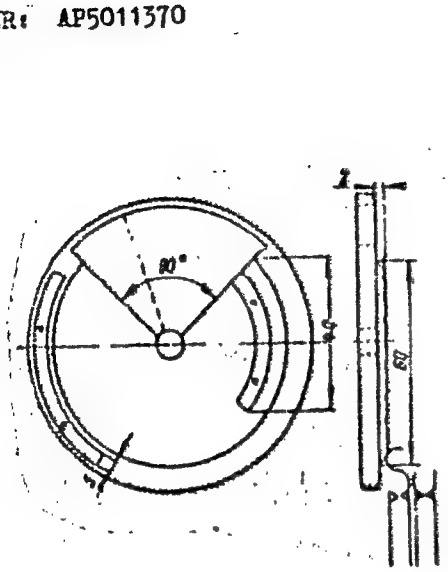

Fig. 1.

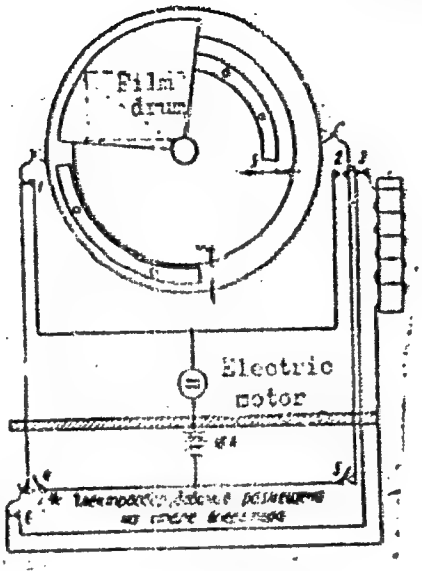

Fig. 2.

* Electric installation on the operator's table

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(White Russia--Industries, Location of)

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299 P. ILLUS., DIAGRS., TABLES.

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Povedeniye zolota v zone okisleniya zoloto-sul'fidnykh mestorozhdeniy (Behavior of Gold in the Oxidation Zone of Gold-Sulfide Deposits) Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1958. 266 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: V.P. Skvortsov; Tech. Ed.: K.V. Krynochkina

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists, mineralogists, and other scientists studying gold-bearing ores and gold deposits.

COVERAGE: The work attempts to create a practical basis for appraising the importance of primary and secondary ore zones containing gold deposits resulting from hypergenetic migration. Minerals containing native gold in macroscopic, microscopic, and submicroscopic quantities, as well as the regions in which these minerals occur, are indicated. The authors cite references to studies made on the genesis of hypogene and supergene gold. Gold solution and its reaction in liquids having a different chemical composition are

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discussed, and findings from numerous experiments are analyzed. The Maykain and Bzhusaly deposits of Kazakhstan and the Blyava and Novyy Sibay deposits of the Southern Urals are analyzed geologically and mineralogically and the results presented in tables and graphs. Results of microscopic analysis of gold are also discussed and illustrated. This work has been completed under the direction of V.M. Kreyter who wrote Chapters I, V, and VI. Chapter III and the first and second parts of the Chapter II were written by V. V. Arkstov. Chapter VII and the third part of the Chapter II were written by I.S. Volynskiy. V.V. Kuvichinskiy wrote the first part of Chapter IV. Numerous Soviet geologists and mineralogists are mentioned in the text. The authors thank P.S. Belov, former Chief Engineer of the Zolotorazvedka Trust, I.N. Plaksin, T.N. Shadlun, D.S. Kreyter, and G.G. Rusetskaya. The book contains numerous pictures, graphs and tables. There are 120 references: 78 Soviet, 27 English, 12 German, 3 French.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Decreasing the corrosion of spinning columns in a cellulose acetate plant. V. V. Kuvichinskii. *Tekstil. Prom.* 15, No. 1, 45(1955).—Corrosion of spinning columns (I) caused by O dissolved in hot H_2O circulating in the jackets is markedly decreased by adding Na_2SO_3 (20 mg./mg. O dissolved) to hard H_2O and Fe filings to soft H_2O. Another way to lengthen the useful life of I is to add per l. H_2O (hardness 4.48) 4.5 g. Na_2CO_3 and 0.1 mg. $K_2Cr_2O_7$; the latter, serving as inhibitor, increases the anode polarization, and contributes to the formation of a protective film on the metallic surface.

Elizabeth Barabash

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Scientific-technical conference on synthetic dyes and textile auxiliary materials. Khim.prom. no.5:317-318 Jl-Ag '56.
(Dyes and dyeing) (Textile industry)

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(MLRA 9:12)

(Rayon spinning--Equipment and supplies)

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AUTHOR: Kuvichinskiy, V.

TITLE: At the Scientific-technical Council of the State Chemical Committee (Goskhimkomitet)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 2, 1962, 73

TEXT: Late in December, 1961, an extended Plenary Meeting of the Nauchno-tekhnicheskiy sovet Goskhimkomiteta (Scientific-technical Council of the State Chemical Committee) was held, which was attended by heads, chief chemists, and chief designers of the institutes and by delegates of other authorities, besides the NTS members. B. D. Mel'nik, Head of the Technical Administration, reported on "Developmental prospects of chemical science and technology in the organizations of the State Chemical Committee with regard to the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU". He described comprehensive automation and mechanization of chemical plants as being the most important problem. Conclusion of the development and industrial application of the following syntheses is impending: acrylonitrile from propylene and ammonia; acetaldehyde from

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